

Perryburg Journal.

J. W. BAILEY, Editor.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1861.

"Liberty and Union—Now and Forever—One and Inseparable."

The Union State Ticket!

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID TODD, of Mahoning.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
BENJ. STANTON, of Logan.

—
TREASURER OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami.

—
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOSHIAH SCOTT, of Butler.

—
CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
JOSEPH H. RILEY, of Franklin.

—
SECRETARY OF STATE,
BENJ. R. COWEN, of Belmont.

—
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN TORRENCE, of Hamilton.

—
FOR COMMONS PLACES JUDGE,
M. C. WHITTELEY, of Hancock.

—
FOR SENATOR,
C. M. GODFREY, of Putnam.

—
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ASHER COOK, of Wood.

—
UNION COUNTY TICKET.
For Auditor, ADDISON SMITH.

For Treasurer, JOHN C. WOOSTER.

For Attorney, JOHN E. MCGOWEN.

Commissioner, ADDISON LANSDALE.

—
Our Union Candidates for County Offices.

The Union Convention of this county has been held and the result of its deliberations is now before the people. The Convention was remarkable both as to number, the honorable character of its members and the fraternal conciliatory spirit everywhere displayed. It was an assemblage of political gamblers, office-seekers and wire-pullers, but it was a meeting of the people, the honest, responsible, tax-paying, industrious and hardworking yeomen of the county, whose sons and brothers are nobly battling for our rights, and who for once thought it necessary to leave their farms, stores and offices to look after their public interests. As might be expected, the candidates for the several offices are of the right stamp. They are all men of tried honor and integrity, men who have made a reputation by a constant and honorable career of many years among us. In fact so well are they all known that they need no introduction to the people of the county from us. The candidate for Auditor is

ADDISON SMITH.

This gentleman has served the county as Auditor, at different times, during many terms. No man is more deservedly popular, and no man in the county is anything like so well acquainted with the arduous duties of that responsible office. His past official conduct is a sufficient guarantee for the future, and the large majority of votes cast for him in the People's Union Convention affords the clearest proof that public confidence in him is unshaken.

JOHN C. WOOSTER.

The Union candidate for Treasurer, is an enterprising and deservedly influential citizen of Bowling Green. For years past he has been regarded as a leading Democrat of the county. He was their candidate for Treasurer in 1857, and received much more than his party vote at that time. He was one of the foremost to see the necessity of the Union movement, and gladly laid aside party to his country's call. Possessing an ample fortune, Mr. Wooster was never a seeker after office, and previous to his nomination, we are assured that he never expressed to any one a desire to be nominated. He accepts this token of public confidence with gratitude, deeming it all the more pleasing because unsought. Mr. Wooster is an excellent scholar, a good accountant, and a thorough business man. His integrity is unimpaired, and he would sooner give thousands than gain a dollar unfairly. The people may with safety place the utmost confidence both in his honesty and financial ability.

JOHN E. MCGOWEN.

The Union candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, is a well known lawyer of Gilead in this county. At the first sound of war's tocsin, while the people were yet stunned with the war of Sumpter's cannon, he abandoned a fair legal business—said "good bye" to wife and baby—shouldered his musket (but the boys made him flinch) and left for the field of danger and of glory. The immediate danger to Washington being removed and the foe whipped in Western Virginia, he could no longer disregard the pressing demands of his private business and returned once more to peaceful pursuits. All honor to the brave! Mac will be triumphantly elected, Wood county will secure a faithful officer, while the people in supporting him can show by their votes that they know how to reward the dangers, the toils and the hardships of a soldier.

ADDISON LANSDALE.

The Union nominee for Commissioner, is a resident and thriving merchant of Prairie Depot, a good business man and a Union Democrat. He is still young, but has made himself a handsome competence by his own industry and perseverance. Such are the proper men to be entrusted with public business. We cannot but have more confidence in those who have shown themselves capable of being the architect of their own fortunes, than those who, having run through their own estates, ask to manage the people's affairs for them. This is especially to be considered in the choice of a Commissioner. Judging by this test, and allying the confidence reposed in Mr. Lansdale by a large circle of business acquaintances, we have no hesitancy in recommending as a fit candidate for the votes of our people.

We shall labor diligently and use all proper and honorable means to secure the success of the Union Ticket. We regard it as a good one in every sense of the word. The character of the nominees is the best

answer to the political growlers who were ready to denounce the Convention as a clique and a cheat. Such howls always come from sore headed partisans and broken down party hacks. We warn the public beforehand that we expect to hear a groan from our neighbor across the way who controls the so-called Independent. It will be well for him if he really is independent, for if he continues his late career of falsehood and absurd opposition to this great movement of the people, he will have to be independent both in purse and position. If he depends upon the people either for confidence, patronage or support he must "mend his ways or expect disappointment."

The Cotton Scupper.

We have heretofore presented weighty considerations strongly indicating that the boasted cotton monopoly of the South, is at no distant day to cease, and its proud scepter to be wrenched from her grasp. Since the present cotton rebellion, instigated by avarice and ambition, attention has naturally been freshly drawn to this interesting subject. The facts are that the efforts of capitalists in India and in Egypt, to increase the culture of cotton in those countries have been more than redoubled and already give a significant promise of startling success. The Governor-General of India assures the primary manufacturer of England, that while India has all the requisites of appropriate soil and climate, cheap labor and practiced husbandry, the Hindoos have felt nothing to learn as to the raising of cotton, from any agriculturalists on the globe. New and extensive districts are about being devoted to the cultivation of the invaluable staple. The Viceroy of Egypt is alive to the vast importance of the subject, to the interest of his country, and is reported to be enthusiastically magnifying and active in the enterprise of transforming his dominions into cotton fields for Britain. Within the last four years the cotton exportation of Egypt has increased from 90,000 bales to 150,000, and is rapidly improving. The London Times closes an article on this subject with the following significant remarks:

Whatever country sends us the best cotton, at the cheapest rate, and with the greatest regularity, will command the market. It will be fortunate in many ways if the cotton should fall to India, that commerce looks to its own needs only. We doubt if any country could have driven America from the field if America had remained exempt from troubles, but the contingency which has now happened has been so long and so imminently anticipated, that the actual event tells strongly against the chances of America, and in favor of fresh competition. If the civil war should last another year, the cotton trade will probably be revolutionized, and with it the fortunes and destinies of states.

What's the Use?

The Fremont Journal propounds the following very sensible questions:

What is the use of a man pretending to support the war against the rebels, while he offers to compromise with them to obtain peace?

What is the use of pretending to be for the Constitution, while voting for men and measures to alter it?

What is the use in pretending to be loyal to the Government, while voting that it is incompetent and corrupt, and for a change of rulers?

What is the use of pretending to support the Laws, the Constitution and the Union, while condemning the only means to preserve them?

What is the use, what is the design of prating about abolitionists, fanatics, &c., when the loaded cannon of Jeff. Davis is pointed at your Capital? and traitors demand that you surrender?

What is the use in trying to make sensible people believe that allegiance to party and politicians is better than allegiance to the Constitution?

Finally, what is the use in trying to make people believe that torism and party are better than patriotism and Union?

Complicated.

Iowa politics are very badly complicated at this time. The Republicans have their regular ticket, headed by Gov. Kirkwood for re-election, in the field; while the white feather squad, assuming the name of the Democracy, have also a full ticket, and there is yet another full ticket, put in nomination by a Union State Convention, composed of representatives of both parties.

Wood county has now about eight hundred men in the service.

The Committee of eighteen appointed by the democratic Convention to confer with the county Union Convention as to a fair apportionment of officers, reported themselves highly pleased with the action of said Convention, and will therefore join heart and hand in the grand Union movement.

That's so.

The Philadelphia Press says: "No man stands higher in the affections of the American people than President Lincoln. Amidst all the detraction and criticism which have been visited upon his counsellors and agents, no word has been uttered against the President himself. He possesses the confidence of the American people more thoroughly than any other public man since the days of Andrew Jackson. They feel that he is an honest man, that he has the conscience of this fight, and that he labors with but a single eye to the glory, the greatness, and the perpetuity of this Republic. And after all, honesty is the soul of public service—the source of the public welfare—for with purity at the head of the nation, the body is healthy and happy."

Defense of Cincinnati.

Quite a large number of Cincinnati merchants have recently united in an agreement to close their stores at 4 o'clock P.M. to give the employees and others an opportunity for drilling as Home Guards. As a consequence, several companies have already been organized under competent drill masters and the work of drilling is going actively forward.

John A. Washington, the late proprietor of Mount Vernon, and the disgrace of an honored name, has been shot dead while acting as a spy near Gen. Reynolds' camp, at Cheat Mountain Pass, Va.

The State Journal intimates that Jewett and some other of the Democratic candidates on the State Ticket have handed in their resignations to the State Central Secession Committee.

The Great Rebellion.

Progress of the Work of Suppression.—The war news this week is interesting.

An extensive battle took place near Summerville, in Western Virginia, on Tuesday last week. Gen. Rosecrans, after making a reconnaissance, found Floyd's army, 5000 strong with 16 field pieces, entrenched in a powerful position on the top of a mountain at Confix Ferry, on the west side of Gauley bridge. The rear and extreme of both flanks were inaccessible, and the front was masked by heavy forests and close jungle. Col. Lytle's 10th Ohio regiment of Benham's brigade advanced and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of camp, this side of the position, the site of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely. The remainder of the 10th and 13th Ohio were brought into action successively by Gen. Benham, and the 12th afterwards by Captain Hartuff, whose office was an armed reconnaissance. The enemy played upon our force terrifically with musketry, canister rifles and shell, causing some casualties. Colonel Lytle led several companies of his Irish to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Smith's 13th Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Col. Lowe's 12th Ohio directly in front. Lowe fell dead at the head of his regiment early in the hottest fire, by a ball in the forehead. McMillen's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces, in the meantime, were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebels' guns. The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached, when the German brigade was led gallantly into action by Col. McCook, under direction of Adjutant General Hartuff, but after a furious fight of three hours nearly compelled the recall of the troops, and men laid on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, each ready to resume the contest next morning. Floyd fled during the night, sunk the boats in the river, and destroyed the temporary bridge which he had made when he first occupied the position. The turbulence and depth of the river and exhaustion of troops made it impossible to follow him. He left his camp equipped with wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition, and 50 head of cattle. Our loss is 20 killed and about 100 wounded, generally flesh wounds. The rebel loss is not ascertained, as they carried their dead and wounded with them, but it is certainly serious. Captain McGroarty of Cincinnati, Captain McMillen and Lieut. Snyder, of Ohio, are among the wounded, but not dangerously. Twenty-five men of Col. Lytle's command, who were taken by Floyd at Cross Lanes were re-taken, and Floyd's personal baggage with that of his officers, was taken. Gen. Benham's brigade, which suffered most was commanded by him in person, and McCook led the brigade. Gen. Rosecrans and Benham, Col. McCook, Lytle and Lowe, Capt. Hartuff, Snyder and McMillen, Maj. Burke of the 10th Ohio, and other officers displayed conspicuous personal gallantry. The troops were exclusively from Ohio, and showed great bravery.

Under date of Sept. 13th, we have a dispatch from Clarkburg, stating that the rebels had commenced to advance on Elk Water and Cheat Mountain Summit. They succeeded in surrounding the fort on the Summit and cut the telegraph wire. They continued to advance on Elk Water until within two miles of our troops, when a few shells from Loomis' battery dispersed them. Skirmishing was kept up all night. The next morning two regiments were sent to cut their way through to the Summit, and succeeded, the rebels retreating in confusion.

Over 150 of the prisoners taken by the rebels, and recently confined at Richmond, have been removed to Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor. Among them we notice the names of Col. Wilcox of the Michigan 1st, Capt. Sturdivant of Oberlin, and Lieut. Wilcox of Huron, both of the Ohio 7th.

Col. Geary of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment reports an attack Sunday by about 450 rebels on his lines near Dearstown, Md., and a battle lasting about two hours and resulting in a complete victory for the Union forces. The rebels lost 8 or 10 killed and several wounded, while our loss was but one.

The news from North-western Missouri is not favorable. The rebels are committing serious depredations in that section—indeed they seem to have their own way.

The amount of the subscriptions to the National Loan known at Washington up to Saturday, was over nine millions of dollars, with books open on only a few leading cities.

The Spanish Minister has called upon Secretary Seward to assure our Government that the reported recognition of the rebel flag by Spanish authorities in Cuba, was wholly untrue, but notwithstanding this, it seems the matter is to be investigated.

The Nomination of Mr. Dickinson.

Of the selection of Hon. D. S. Dickinson to head the Union State ticket of New York, the Tribune justly says: "In this crisis, the name of Daniel S. Dickinson is a tower of strength. Always a Democrat of the strictest sect, he has risen superior to the obligations of party, and has devoted his talents, his tireless energy, to the cause of his imperiled country. We were apprehensive that he would not take a nomination; but though his personal inclinations were decidedly averse to entering the field as a candidate, he has consented to yield to the general wish, and will accept the position tendered him with so many marks of popular approbation. Mr. Dickinson has a reputation as wide as the country, and the services he is now rendering the patriot cause in this State will give friends renewed courage and strength all over the land."

Over a million dollars in the new Treasury Notes were sent to St. Louis and Cincinnati on the 10th, to be expended for army account. The regular daily grist of Treasury mill is \$300,000. The mere labor of clipping the notes occupies over 100 clerks from 6 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night.

Dr. N. L. Wilson, of Lafayette, Ind., has been appointed Consul at Tabasco, Mexico. Tabasco is the capital of the Mexican State of the same name, and is about one thousand miles south of New Orleans. It is situated on Tabasco river some forty miles from the coast.

A Patriotic Letter from General Butler.

The Lowell Advertiser publishes the following:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MINNETONKA,
OFF CAPE HATIRAS, Aug. 27, '61.
I have received your letter of the 26th, and of many others of my true friends in Massachusetts, asking my opinion about political questions, and some kindly suggesting my name as candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. I reply to you as representing them all, because our intimacy will permit more frankness than would seem meet towards those less closely connected. As I have stated to you, and as I have publicly repeated, when I left home I left all politics in a party sense of the term, behind me, and now I know no politics in any sense, save as represented by the question—how best to preserve the Union and restore the country in its integrity. Peace is desirable to all, and to none more so than to the soldier who has lost his friends and his home to his country. But however desirable, it is not to be purchased upon any terms, save the recognition of the authority of the federal Government, over every inch of territory which ever belonged to it. Upon no condition whatever, other than this, would I consent to peace. A peace involving the disintegration of the Union, or until the supremacy of the Government is forever established, would be simply a declaration of perpetual war of sections.

Were the Southern Confederacy to-day acknowledged in the fulness of good faith, two months would not elapse before causes of war would arise, sufficiently not only to justify but to demand a renewal of the conflict. No two months have passed in the last ten years at least, in which our country has been committed upon Northern soil in the South, which, had they been perpetrated by a foreign nation, would have demanded a redress of grievances, under pain of a suspension of diplomatic relations.

But we have borne these outrages because there was no tribunal to the arbitrament of which we could submit them, and it was against the genius of our people to appeal to arms. I see with pain upon the part of some of those with whom I have acted in political organizations, a disposition to advocate peaceful settlements where there is no peace, and to believe that this war must go on, not for the purpose of subjugation—but if those who have commenced it bring upon themselves that condition as an incident, it will only be another illustration of the fruit of sowing the wind. Besides these there are no other politics.

On the matter of the nomination I cannot consent that my name shall be used by any party. While on some things as you are aware, I do not agree with the principles upon which both the State and National administrations were inaugurated, yet we are a long way past that. The Republican party, having won a political victory, both in the State and in the nation, is entitled to the patriotic endeavor of every man to give it a fair trial in the administration of the Government, and in that, it should, as it does, take the lead in official positions.

And now there is left nothing for me to contend against, save any corruption, inefficiency or impropriety in administration, which I doubt not would at once be rebuked by Republicans as well as Democrats. But as far as regards the personal of the administration in the State, I believe Governor Andrew has endeavored faithfully, zealously and efficiently to put our Commonwealth on the side of the nation, and to sustain the Union. I therefore, for one, would not desire to see a change in the executive, altho' I do not think the people will demand changes in some of the minor offices.

I do not say that I would vote for Governor Andrew, but were I at home I would not vote against him. Let it be understood that without distinction of party, and without raising party issues, all men who love the Union are determined to stand by it and the country until this rebellion shall be quelled, and then we may hereafter divide as we please upon minor differences of administration of government.

To you, my dear friend, I need urge no justification of this course. You will appreciate it, for you are aware of the sacrifice, both of feeling and position, I made a year ago, in the earnest endeavor to save the country from this calamity, which I then partly foresaw, and acting in the best light I could, endeavored to prevent. And I am ready to make a like sacrifice now to reveal that which I then sought to avert. I need not thank you and others of my friends for this, among many other kindnesses you have shown.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Skirmishing in the vicinity of Washington is still active.

Gen. Schenck is now in Western Virginia assisting Gen. Rosecrans.

Rebel prisoners from Western Virginia are constantly being sent to Columbus for safe keeping.

The Pension Bureau have already commenced pensioning soldiers wounded in the present war.

Young Elgin, the newsboy who was shot in a train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, died in Hannibal on Monday.

W. D. Howells of Columbus, has had his commission changed to Venice. He goes out in the Great Eastern, Oct. 5.

The value of our agricultural products is constantly appreciating, while the demand for them abroad is also increasing.

Gen. Fremont has shown the earnestness of his proclamation by declaring the emancipation of two Slaves of a Missouri rebel.

A dispatch from Washington contradicts upon the highest authority, the report that General Fremont had been superseded by Meigs.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat states that a battle had commenced at Booneville and was still in progress at last accounts.

A number of Government vessels are reported off Beaufort, N. C. We hope our brave Harriet will be in prospect if has not already been active.

A list of four hundred subscribers has been made up, mostly in New York city, for the Louisville Journal, as a compliment to the patriotism of its editor, George D. Prentice.

The number of infantry regiments now authorized in Ohio is 56; in active service 23; in camp complete 10; in camp nearly full 17; in process of organization for camp 6.

The Maryland traitors had about completed an elaborate plan for legislating that State out of the Union, when their game was blocked by the summary arrest of a dozen or more of the leaders.

Surgeon-General McClen has been sent to Rosecrans' command to look after Ohio soldiers wounded in the late battle, and to attend to the return of the permanently disabled or killed.

A Missouri paper recently informed its readers that the "wife crop of Gasconade county in 1860 was 25,000 gals." The next paper corrected the error by putting "wheat" in the place of wife.

The telegram to the Post Office Department from St. Louis says no mails have yet passed over the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad and that the prospect of renewal of the service on the route is bad.

Official advices from England show that there will be no such lack of Cotton there as to cause the least danger of an attempt to interfere with our blockade. The Mills will be able to run a year without any of the new crop.

The Kentucky State Fair, advertised to begin at Louisville on the 17th of the present month, will not be held in consequence of the existing troubles. A special act of the Legislature has authorized the omission.

Death of an Eminent Mason.

The Masonic Fraternity of Ohio mourn the death of their Grand Master, Horace M. Stokes, of Lebanon, Warren Co., of this State.

He was a man of rare endowments—a lawyer of ability, of spotless integrity, of genial social qualities, and was universally beloved. As Grand High Priest of the General Chapter, he gave tone to the Royal Arch in this State. In several terms of office as Grand Master of Masons he added new luster and usefulness to the time honored institutions. He was known throughout the United States in connection with lay duties in the General Grand Bodies. He was devoted to the sublime principles of universal benevolence, and was a gallant and courteous Sir Knight.

Partysim.

There are some newspaper editors that we know of, who would like to be considered very good Union men, who declare very loudly that they detest secession, and are hugely in favor of crushing out rebellion, and restoring and preserving the Union with all its attendant blessings upon the human race, but who seem to think that because they do not belong to the political party which elected the President upon whom devolves the duty of extinguishing the rebellion, their whole duty is not performed unless they embrace every opportunity to abuse the Administration; to criticize and oppose all its leading measures for carrying on the war; to abuse the Republican party on all occasions, in season and in short keep up a partisan warfare generally.

Now, our opinion is that while we do not think it necessary to be a Republican; while we are very sure that we never can be one; while it is not necessary to admire Abraham Lincoln or his party creed; while we deem it proper on all suitable occasions to express our opinion freely on the party question of last year—and sometimes those questions do come up incidentally and naturally in discussing the issues now pending—we do not see that the question of Republicanism or Democracy is now at issue. There is one grand question, and only one, before the American people for solution; and that is, shall this grand old Government of ours, upon which is concentrated all the hopes of the friends of Republican government and the interest of humanity, not only in our own country but throughout the world, be sustained and perpetuated, or shall it be destroyed? This is the real issue and the only issue now before the country. And there are just exactly two sides to it, and only two. We, therefore, cannot see what the old issue of Democracy, Americanism, Republicanism, Whiggism, or any other "ism," but Unionism and traitorism, has to do with it.—Shelby County Democrat.

About two thousand Federal prisoners are now at Richmond.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

The electors of Wood county, Ohio, are hereby notified to meet in their respective townships on the 24th day of October next, that being the eighth day, between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. at the usual places of holding elections therein, or at such places as the trustees thereof may designate, and then and there proceed by ballot to vote for suitable persons to fill the following offices, to-wit:

One Governor, one Lieutenant Governor, one Judge of the Supreme Court, one Treasurer of the State, one Secretary of State, one Comptroller of Treasury, one Member of the Board of Public Works, one Senator, one Representative, one Common Pleas Judge, one County Auditor, one Treasurer, one Prosecuting Attorney, and one Commissioner.

The Trustees of each township are required, on the day of election, to select and deliver good, judicious persons having the qualifications of electors, to the number set opposite the name of their township, to serve as Jurors for the Court of Common Pleas, for the year 1862, to-wit:

Perryburg 17, Lake 4, Troy 4, Freedom 7, Montgomery 10, Perry 7, Bloom 8, Portage 5, Center 5, Middlefield 4, Washington 5, Perry 9, Liberty 3, Hairy 3, Jackson 1, Weston 8, Milton 3, Webster 3. Given under my hand officially at Perryburg, 17th day of September, 1861.

G. E. GUYER, Sheriff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WOOD CO., OHIO.

Charles W. Hill and Charles Pratt, plaintiffs vs. Merrett M. Young, defendant.

The defendant, Merrett M. Young, will take notice that on the 10th day of September plaintiff filed against him in the court of common pleas of the county of Wood, Ohio, the object and prayer of which is to obtain judgment against the defendant for the sum of two hundred and thirty-two dollars and interest from February 25, 1859, on an account for legal services rendered and money paid out and expended for the defendant by the plaintiff. Plaintiff also seeks to collect said sum by the provision of a judgment, and have attached the following lands and tenements of the defendant in said county of Wood, to-wit: 49 and 54-100 acres of the west part of river tract number eighty (80) in the United States reserve, at the foot of the rapids of the Mammee river, in Wood county, Ohio, and bounded as follows: On the south by the center of Grassy creek, on the west by the west line of said river tract number eighty (80) on the north by the Mammee river and on the east by a drawn parallel to the west line of said river tract number eighty (80) at a distance of eight chains, 75 links easterly thereof. Also a right of public way thirty feet wide, from said 49 and 54-100 acres to the Perryburg turnpike, on the west by the route surveyed and reported for a county road to the commissioners of Wood county, by N. Minton, surveyor. Plaintiff is required to answer said petition on or before the 23rd day of November next, or judgment will be taken against him by default.

HILL & PRATT, plaintiffs.

Tokelo, Sept. 10, 1861.—20-687 09.

FARM FOR SALE!!

Notice is hereby given that I will sell to the highest responsible bidder on the 12th day of October, 1861, between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, seventy acres of land, partly improved, situated in Bloom township, it being part of the north-east section 33, in township 3 north of range 11 east, to be sold on the premises. Conditions: One-third down, the balance in two equal payments with interest, secured by mortgage on the land.

September 18th, 1861.—20-684

WOOD COUNTY, OHIO, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Susan Taylor vs. Edwin F. Taylor.

The defendant, Edwin F. Taylor, will take notice that depositions will be taken in this action by the plaintiff at the office of William Letcher, in the town of W. W. City, Williams county, Ohio, on the 17th day of October, 1861, between 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., and will continue from day to day thereafter until ordered to be closed, by the court.

Sept. 10th, 1861.—20-681 68.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

W. H. Correll vs. John Freeman.

Before James Waugh, J. P. of Webster township, Wood county, Ohio.

On the 24th day of September, 1861, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of four dollars thirty-four cents and five dollars probable costs.

Webster, September 7th, 1861.—20-381 00.

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